USAID/Somalia

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

Please Note:

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Portions released on or after July 1, 2003

A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Somalia has been without a central government since 1991 and there have been numerous failed attempts at reconciliation. While the current Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) led peace talks in Eldoret, Kenya bring a ray of hope that the fighting might end, it is still too early to know how significant the outcomes may be.

Civil unrest is the primary obstacle to economic policymaking and development in Somalia. Export earnings continue to drop, following a livestock ban imposed in September 2000 by countries in the Arabian Peninsula because of inadequate animal health control systems and certification procedures in Somalia. Somalis working outside the country have a harder time sending money home following the United States closure of al Barakat, formerly Somalia's largest remittance company, further worsening the economic situation. Ethiopia has closed its border with Somalia and imposed heavy import/export taxes that have further hindered the economy. In addition, insecurity and reduced assets over time have made communities more vulnerable to seasonal climate swings that result in reduced food production.

Insecurity continued to hamper international efforts to provide food aid and basic health services. In 2002 physical insecurity was the most important factor affecting food security and vulnerability and hampered humanitarian access. The humanitarian situation remains among the most serious in the world - one out of five children die before the age of five; only one out of six children is enrolled in primary school; only one out of eight women is literate; and only one out of four families has access to clean drinking water.

U.S. national interests are clear: stability and security will not be achieved in the greater Horn of Africa region without putting an end to conflict and stopping potential Somali support for terrorism. The paramount goal of U.S. policy is to encourage the return of Somalia to the international community as a legitimate and reliable member. The U.S. provides an alternative to extremism in Somalia through its humanitarian assistance and support for long-term economic, social and democratic development. For example, education is a key weapon in the fight against the spread of radical Islam. Often, Somalis have Koranic schools as their only education choice. USAID can offer adult literacy programs, vocational training and other special education for demobilized militia members as an alternative to fundamentalist Islamic education.

Donor Relations: Donor coordination is good. USAID has provided funds to the United Nations Development Program to support the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) Secretariat. The coordination group is made up of donors, U.N. agencies, and non-governmental organizations and provides a common approach to the allocation of aid resources in Somalia. It recommends how aid should be distributed in Somalia and focuses on key areas of rehabilitation and development assistance.

Challenges: A reunified and stable Somalia is the international community's goal. The key challenge is to reconcile the various political contenders and to create institutions to share resources and maintain peace.

Continuing peace and stability in Somaliland is significant. It has created an environment conducive for rehabilitation and reconstruction, upon which should be built the initiative and capacities of the people to maintain the peace and stability that have been achieved and to further good governance. USAID's efforts to strengthen the capacity for local governance and conflict mitigation continue to take positive steps in addressing this challenge. However, our ability to "reward" Somaliland for its progress -- and thereby encourage other regions to make peace -- is hampered by the limited resources available.

Continuing political instability and insecurity in the rest of the country pose the greatest constraints for providing development assistance and humanitarian relief to the most vulnerable populations. The events of September 11 brought reprisals by the international community that have negatively affected the economy. They brought Somalia into focus as a potential haven for terrorists, but also identified the need for the international community to address its status as a failed state.

Various regional administrations, faction leaders, and warlords continue to vie for power. Along with the insecurity this generates, access is another obstacle to the implementation of development and humanitarian assistance programs throughout many areas of the country. Roads are unsafe in many areas due to sporadic fighting and cannot be used at all in other areas due to mines. Even as some progress is made towards peace and recovery, hundreds of thousands of Somalis remain vulnerable, subjected to the political whims of warlords, banditry, and drought. Perhaps the biggest challenge for the aid community is to identify and explore economic opportunity to provide jobs and incomes to demonstrate to people that peace is more rewarding than conflict. The Saudi Arabian livestock ban, the closure of the Ethiopian border, the freezing of financial assets of companies that provided financial and telecommunications services, rampant inflation, and the lack of infrastructure all severely affect the Somali economy. USAID's programs aimed at increasing opportunities for more productive livelihoods will continue to address this challenge.

Key Achievements: The FY 2002 Somalia program recorded important achievements, in spite of the debilitating conditions plaguing the country. In the north a strengthened capacity of Somali organizations, as well as local government authorities, in decentralized planning, the management of donor assistance, and program analysis and monitoring has been a major achievement. Civil society benefited by an increased programming, administrative, and financial management capacity of indigenous NGOs. Working with local NGOs and local authorities, communities executed small-scale development projects and improved their abilities to design activities and seek donor support.

In the more insecure regions of the south, assistance programs are limited to a humanitarian response to the appalling conditions caused by over 10 years of political instability, and aggravated by cyclical drought conditions. In the health sector, USAID partners maintained a network of primary health care services throughout disaster and conflict prone southern and central Somalia as well as the somewhat more stable regions in the north. USAID continued to respond to food shortages brought on by drought and insecurity and an increased number of internally displaced people, ensuring that the critical requirements of the most vulnerable were met. Our support to the Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWSNET) program and the FAO Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) program helped to prevent and mitigate a potential famine situation in the Gedo region and other areas of the country, after serious malnutrition rates were recorded. With the additional information fom FEWSNET and FSAU, CARE and World Food Program workers were able to appeal in a timely fashion for additional food assistance. Preliminary information from a FAO Food Security Assessment Unit rapid nutrition survey recently conducted in Belet Hawa shows a 21.5% global acute malnutrition rate among children, a significant improvement from ten months ago when the rate was 37%. The Famine Early Warning Systems reporting got other donors working together to address the overall humanitarian requirements in a coordinated manner.

Through a USAID grant to United Nations Children's Fund, a comparative study between Islamic and Somali Customary law was completed and a comprehensive five-day workshop bringing together key women and human rights activists was held. The development of curriculum materials related to the study continues. The studies and workshop are part of a broader program framework aimed at promoting a gradual and consistent positive change in Somali social and cultural settings to help women achieve emancipation without engaging in disruptive and confrontational strategies.

An umbrella organization supported by CARE and operating in Somaliland successfully advocated for women's inclusion in the political process in any future general elections. The organization formed the national political forum for women which has two representatives from each of the five regions of Somaliland and a further five representatives from Hargeisa. As a result, women have been included in the mainstream political parties. Edna Adan, from the CARE supported NGO EDNA, was appointed Minister for Social Services, and Shukri, from the CARE supported NGO, Candlelight, was appointed to the electoral commission. The NGO EDNA also formulated a draft policy to standardize nurses training. The policy has been approved by parliament and is awaiting presidential consent.

USAID partners have standardized the inclusion of women in water committees being formulated in water rehabilitation projects. The Somalia Aid Coordination Body partners formulated a human rights and

gender working group to assist partners in harmonizing guidelines and mechanisms for gender and human rights mainstreaming in programs.

P.L. 480 Title II Program

The Food for Peace (FFP) program supports vulnerable populations throughout Somalia, with particular emphasis on the severely food insecure regions of southern Somalia with food assistance through CARE and the World Food Program. USAID's food program includes general food distributions to the most vulnerable groups in hard-hit drought areas like Gedo region, as well as food for work activities to repair irrigation canals and farm-to-market roads in four other regions. CARE also provided technical assistance to 24 local partners to improve their ability to distribute food aid and to respond to emergency conditions.

In 2001, USAID's FFP program provided 14,470 metric tons of food assistance worth approximately $9.8 million. In FY 2002, this figure doubled to 29,170 metric tons worth $20.2 million, due mainly to the deteriorating food security situation in Gedo region. Emergency food distributions were stopped a number of times because of security problems in Gedo region. The area was completely inaccessible to CARE staff in late January and early February, while distributions in parts of two districts were suspended from April to August due to insecurity. Land mines on key roads up until September also made food convoy access all the more difficult. Despite these challenges, CARE and the World Food Program are currently planning to continue providing much-needed support to critical areas in 2003.

Environmental Compliance: A consolidated IEE at the strategic plan level is planned. REDSO exercises responsibility for introducing appropriate environmental review and decision-making capacity to the partners implementing USAID-assisted activities. The emphasis is on planning, monitoring, and mitigation by USAID partners. Sub-grantee partners are assisted in designing activities that take into account potential environmental impacts and their mitigation, including prevention and avoidance, and have implemented the activities with an environmental monitoring system in place. The partners will be introduced to environmentally-sound design and implementation through the Africa Bureau and REDSO Environmental Capacity Building course (ENCAP). An ENCAP course is planned for FY 2003 for Somalia partners.

All Mission Development Assistance-funded activities should update environmental compliance documentation. Existing IEEs/CEs need to be re-examined in light of the planned or newly-obligated activities. Somalia, being a Non-Presence country in transition, and still in crisis, is not subject to the same environmental review requirements as a sustainable development mission (see ADS 201.5.5d, Exceptions and Special Cases). Only approximately 12% of the budget for Somalia involves Development Assistance funding. The approach promoted within this strategic plan is to integrate environmental protection principles and practices into all programs. In addition, five IEEs have covered Somalia programs in the past several years, and the new programs under the strategic plan will be designed with environmental documentation and procedures applied to the evolved operating contexts.

Country Closeout & Graduation: N/A

D. Results Framework

649-001 Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas

Discussion:

649-002 Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups

Discussion:

649-003 Increased community capacity to meet its own needs

Discussion:

649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation
   IR 4.1   Broader, More Effective Participation of Civil Society Organizations in Local Governance
   IR 4.2   Increased Partnerships among Private Sector, Public Sector and Civil Society
   IR 4.3   Broader more effective participation of civil society organizations in local governance

Discussion:

649-005 Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods
   IR 5.1   Improved Infrastructure and Services for Productive Enterprises
   IR 5.2   Economic Targets of Opportunity Exploited
   IR 5.3   Increased Productive Areas Where UXOs Are No Longer a Threat

Discussion:

649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups
   IR 6.1   Improved Quality and Availability of Health Care Services
   IR 6.2   Increased Access to Safe Water and Sanitation
   IR 6.3   Effective Targeting and Delivery of Food Aid to Vulnerable Groups
   IR 6.4   Improved Capacity for Disaster Preparedness and Response

Discussion:

649-007 Foundation Established for Emerging Somalia Administration to Consolidate Transition

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Somalia

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response			Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance					
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?					
649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation					
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)					
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?					
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade					
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)					
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)					
Pillar III: Global Health					
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%			

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality				

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?				

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth				

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%			

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries				

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%			
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total	
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance				

Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	

b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			
Pillar IIII: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance				
USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation	Yes			Key among the achievements are initiatives that the civil society groups take to influence civil/local authorities policies and practices. In Somaliland, an umbrella organization wrote a draft policy to guide local non-governmental group operations in Somaliland. The policy lays out rules for non-governmental groups to operate and describes the roles of different groups to help government efforts. Another umbrella group working in Somaliland successfully advocated for women to be included in the political process in any future general elections. The group formed a national political forum for women, which has two representatives from each of the five regions of Somaliland and five representatives from Hargeisa.	A data quality assessment was conducted for this indicator.

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict			
Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
Number of beneficiaries			
Crude mortality rates	%		
Child malnutrition rates	%		
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?			
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total